NO. 222.

THE LITERATURE OF CUBA HEFLEDIA, MILANES AND PLACIDO EXTRACT FROM THE "EXILE'S HYMN"

SOMEYHING OF MILANES. THE PLEBIAN GABRIEL DE LA CONCEPCION VALDES

Placido the Mulatte, a Patriot Martyr and Specimens of His Poetle Writings-A Brief But Graphic Account of His Tragle Death-Marching to Execution While Singing His "Prayer to God,"

[George L. Austin, in Appleton's Journal.] It is strange, though nevertheless a fact, that the sorrowful events which have marked the his-tery of Spain's richest possession, and enlisted the sympathies of the outside world, have caused the literature of the island to be almost entirely over-looked. More strange it is that, amid the cares strife. Cuba should have produced any writers capable of interesting the general public by the wigor, beauty and dignity of their work. When treating the literature of any people it is always well to begin with its poetry. We find no difficulty in choosing the names of Heredia, Milanes and Placido, as three Cuban poets to whom

all praise is due. Indeed, the best productions of the Cuban mind must be sought IN THE REALM OF POSTEX. As in older lands, the poet, the morning star o the mind, is also the patriot in the minstrel, and is recognized as such by the Government. The three poets whose names we have just writ-ten are the representatives of as many classes of the population in the cities. To unfold, in brief, character and temper may only be, per

chance, to picture the impulses of the higher order of Cuban minds.

Jose Maria Heredia was the son of a patriot and was born at Santiago de Cuba in 1803. For nearly sixteen years he lived in Mexico, and then, removing to Havana, began the practice of law removing to havens, organ the practice of law. Being naturally gifted, and possessing a high degree of intelligence, it was to be expected that Heredin would draw upon himself the suspicions of a Government which believed that "information should not become general in the island." Procribed by ignorance and malice, Heredia came to America, where he remained but a short time. In 1826 he went again into Mexico, and there

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
afterward a judge on the Supreme bench, and
finally a Senator of the Republic. He died in
office, on the 6th of May, 1836, dearly beloved on
account of his integrity, charity and amability of
character. Although he jeased away in exile, he
never forgot the land which gave him birth, or
censed to lament the down-trodden fortune of his
fellow-countrymen.

It is unnecessary for the present to indulge
any thorough criticisms of Heredia's writings.
But this much may be said, as a poet, the dir.
nity of his thoughts, the harmony of his versification, and the graces of his lauguage, fully support his claim to the bigh raus which his countrymen have assigned to him.

In order to make this assertion more certain of
appreciation, one would simply have to recall the In order to make this assertion more certain of appreciation, one would simply have to recall the poem of "Nisgara," of which Mr. Bryant has given us a most excellent version. Who else has ever pictured in such sublime language a scene whose "expressive silence" best can sing? Even upon the brink of those mighty falls, the paimtrees of Cuba sigh through the wanderer's thoughts, and whisper sadly of the misery that abounds in their shade.

Where, toe, can we find so genuine a thrill of feeling and manly passion as are shown in the following extract from

"THE EXILE'S HYMN?" The world of setime in matchiess beauty dress and namicises borrors hid within thy breast. Ordained of heaven the fairest flower of early False to thy gifts, and reckless of thy birth! The tyrant's claimor and the slave's sad cry, With the charp hash in insolent reply—Such are the counds that echo on thy plains, While virtue fairts, and vice unblashing ref

*Rise, and to power a daring heart oppose: Confront with death these worse than death-like

*Rise, and to power a daring heart oppose:
Confront with death these worse than death-like
wors.
Unfailing valor chains the flying fate:
Who dares to die shall win the conquerer's state!
We, too, can leave a glory and a name
Our children's children shall not blush to claim:
To the far feature to us turn our eyes,
And up to God's still unpolluted skies!
What hast thou, Coban? Life itself resign—
Thy very grave is insecurely thins:
Thy blood, thy treasure, poured like tropic rain
From truan hands to feed the soil of Spain.
If it be truth that nations still must bear
The crushing voke, the wasting fetters wear—
If to the people this be Heaven's decree
From truth so base my heart in dignant turns,
With freedom's frenzy all my spirit burns.
That rage which roled the Roman's soul of fre,
And filled thy heart, Columbia's patrict sire!
Cuba, thou still shalt rise, as pure, as bright
As thy free air—as fall of living light;
Free as the waves that foam around thy sands.
Milanes, unlike heredia, was a pleneian.

MILANES, UNLIKE HEREDIA, WAS A PLESSIAN give origin only to strains of a sad, mystica

give crigin only to strains of a sad, mystical iservor.

Says his brother: "He was inspired with the noble enthusiasm of accomplishing a great social mission, and, possessed of faith and hope, solected for the subject of his songs moral or philosophical ideas," While reading the plaintive murmany of Milanes we are often reminded of the sonners of Camoens, or the complaints of Tasso. And, when we are told that the poet's consciousness of the wrongs of his country finally overpowered his reason, we need not be surprised.

We have now to speak of Placido—or of

GABRIEL DE LA CONCEPCION VALDES,
for such was his real name—who was born a mulatto, bred a pariah, and fell a victim to the
tyranny of the Government.

We need not here record any particulars of his
career, for surely we shall find them nowhere
written down, and, besides, the world cares but
little for the homely annals of a martyr. There
is one scene, however, in the life of Placido,
which ought not to be forgotten. It interpress
the inspiration which made him a poet, and fills
the mind of him who contemplates it with ineffable sadness. GABRIEL DE LA CONCEPCION VALDES,

ble sadness.

When, in 1844, signs of an insurrection among the colored population of Cuba began to appear, the Captain General resolved to meet them by military action. Hordes of bruish troopers were let loose in the Island; and one after another of the suspected leaders was made a victim of crucity. In the campaign, "numbers of free persons of color and of slaves died under the lash"—another account any three housend—"many others. of color and of slaves died under the lash"—another account says three thousand—"many others were spannarily shot, and such infamous excesses were committed by the decade as beggar belief." The rightness of this dreadful persecution were atripped of their property, and the crown officers—with a few honorable exceptions—soon converted their system of terror into a page of the conventions.

were not exempted from the pestilence of power, and the planters were compelled to ransom their slaves at great cost from a tribunal which arrested without accuration and condemned without inwithout accusation and condemned without in-quiry.

It is impossible to state whether Placido was in any way concerned in the conspiracy or not. For a long time previous, however, he had won a fair reputation as a poet, and was highly respected by his class. This inct alone was enough to convict him in the eyes of the Government, and certain it is that he was of the number of those who were first arrested, and, being adjudged guilty, was sentenced to be shot.

While sinking beneath the weight of his prison chains, and awaiting the preparations for his de-parture from this world, Placido composed one of the finest of his poems. We give a version of it-entire, forewarning the reader that it falls far be-peath the beauty and pathos of the original. The poem is entitled

"PRAYER TO GOD,"

"O God of love unbounded! Lord supreme!
In overwhelming grief to thee I fly;
Rending this vell of hateful calumny.
Oh, let thine arm of might my fame redeem!
Wipe thou this foul disgrace from off my bro
With which the world hath sought to stamp
now.

Then King of kings, my fathers' God and mine,
Thou art my sure and strong defense:
The polar snows, and tropic fires intense.
The shaded sea, the air, the light, are thine:
The life of leaves, the waters' changeful side,
All things are thine and by thy will able.

Thou art all power; all life from thee goes forth And falls to flow obedient to thy breath: Without thee all is naught: in endless death All Nature sinks, forform and nothing worth. Yet even the void obeys thee, and from naugh: By thy dread word, the living man was wrough!

'Merciful God: how should I thee deceive? Let thy eternal wisdom search my soul! Bowed down to earth by falsehood's base cor

Her stainle's wings not now the air may cleave. Send forth thine hosts of truth and set her free Stay thou, O Lord, the oppressor's victory! "Storbid it, Lord, by that most free outpouring
Of thine own precious blood for every brothe
Of our lost race and by thy holy mother,
so full of grief, so loving, so adoring,
Who, clothed in surrow, followed thee afar,
Weeping thy death like a declining star,

**But if this lot the love ordsins to me—
To yield to foes most cruel and unjust,
To die, and leave usy poor and senseless dust
The seeff and sport of their weak eminity—
Speak theu; and then thy purposes fuffil;
Lord of my life, work thou thy perfect will.

Lord of my life, work thou thy perfect will."

SAD LETTHES FLACIDO WHOTE TO HIS WIPE
and mother before the last dread hour had come.
On the 28th of June nineteen victims, along with
the poet, were led into the Plans of Maianzas.
Like a chieftain leading on his warriors, like an
Indian chanting his death-song, Placido passed
to his end, singing his own noble prayer. Writes
the historian of the scene: "He was to suffer first,
stepped into the square, knelt with unbandaged
eyes, and gave the signal to the soldiers. When
the smoke rolled away, it was seen that he had
only been wounded, and had fallen in agony to
the ground. A murmur of pity and horror ran

through the crowd; but Piacido, slowly rising to his knees, drew up his form proudly, and cried, in a broken voice: 'harewell, werld', swap pitiless to me! Fire here?' rhising his hand to his templet."

The best criticism of Placido's poetle genius lies in the "Prayer to Ged." He who could so feel and speak requires no vain-worded eulogy. "I know no Cuban poet," says Salas de Querogs, "Heredis included, who approaches him in genius, in polish and in dignity." And yet this man Placido.

was only a MULATTO,
who might have stood behind a lady at table,
and thought himself only too fertunate to listen
to the iwaddle of pretty sentimentalism! Is it
not truly wonderful to hear a poet, esteemed
humble by the society in which he lives, addressthe himself to the Queen-Regent of Spain in
language like this? "Some one there is who, with his golden lyre, Worther thy sovereign ear, shall chant To the vibrations of its jeweled-strings More grateful songs, perchance, but not more free."

More grateful songs, perchance, but not more free!"

Other poets belong to Cuba than those whose names we have aiready written, Itecannot be said, however, that as works of art the poems which have achieved the most unbounded popularity in the island deserve high commendation. The students of Spanish literature need not be told of the superabundance of Bad mateis shad have sorung up since the days of Cervantes and Calderon. But it may be said that the study of the French romanticists has somewhat relieved the Cuban poets from Spanish thraidom. New secrets of composition have been disclosed by Victor Hugo and Lamartino, (was there ever a Cuban who would not fall worshiping at the foot of the letter!) while materialism in morals and philosophy has been taught by Voiney and De Tracy. Yet the prevailing temper of the tropics is as hostile to the highest forms of poetry as to incessant labor.

equally with the mind, grows languid in summer; and more especially is this true in a land where summer is almost eternal. "Out of their few warm days," says Landor, "the English, if the produce is not wine and oil, gather song and garner sensibility. Out of their unchanging heats and spiendors the sons of the tropies gather tears and garner sentimentalism."

If we have refrained from presenting to the reader the names of all the Ouban poets, those rich, sonorous Spanish names, which one cannot utter without an unconscious inflation of the voice and an involuntary wave of the hand, perhaps the titles of some of their works will convay a sufficient idea to the judicious reader of the school to which they should be referred: "Passion Flowers," "Heart Beats," "Leaves of my Soul," "Soul Echoes," "Whirlwinds of the Tropics," such are the phrases which most delight. Scarcely, if ever, do we find in these poems the lack of a true respect for ack of a true respect for WHAT IS TRUEST IN WOMANHOOD;

and Milanes only bespeaks the faith of his fellows when he says:

"Still in woman's heart the true Eden lingers.

Pearing fruit of Loving. Feeling and Belef."

As yet but little may be said of the prose literature of Cubs. One reason nor this may be found in the exclamation of Jarques de Molay to his judges. "How can we speak," said he, "who have no freedom to will; for with the loss of freedom to will man loses everything—honor, courage, eloopence!"

age, eloquence!"
There are bookstores in Havana in which there are worthy and readable volumes. But it would be difficult to point out anything in these books which should indicate that the University of Hayana has borne any more fruit than the Oxford of the Arabs—El Athar. Cuban newspapers Hayana has borne any more fruit than the Oxtordot the Arabs-El Anhar. Caban newspapers are exceedingly trashy; there are no magazines of any value; and whatever is published in them is certain to lack vigor and earnestness, because wholly under the surveillance of the Spaniards. The days when the Inquisitors sought out hereties to their death were not more terrible than some of the days of Spanish oppression in Caba. If a lady wishes to read a novel, she may either take down from the shelf a tale of one of the ancient romancers, or content herself with a translation of some recent French novel. As in the Parisian press, one often beholds a fenilleton occupying a large space in an Hayana newspaper. Publishers can better afford to make use of this means of pleasure than to pay large sums for more important services. The leading articles are often able; but the body of the paper is filled with very poor miscellaneous matter.

Such a personage as a "reporter" is almost unknown in Cuba. Very nearly all of the current news is picked up only by hearsay, and, being passed from ear to ear among the merchants who congregate on the crowded quay, gains in size and interest by the time that it reaches the journal office. In Hayana, especially, it is possible for a few lines to attain the length of a column in the course of a couple of hours.

Segro Self-Government-The Labors and Suc cess of the Colonizationists in Africa. The following letter has been furnished for pub-lication by Dr. C. B. New, of Pass Christian, Miss. It is from the secretary of the American Colonization Society, and in the nature of a reply to an editorial which appeared in the New Or-leans Times of the 231 ultimo, under the title of

"Self-Government of the Negro Race:"

"Self-Government of the Negro Race:"

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1875.
MY DEAR SIE: Many and sincere thanks are tendered you for your letter of the "Eth instant, with incicsed slip from the New Orleans Times. of the 28d, headed "Self-Government of the Negro Race," at hand this morning.

I beg to assure you that the assertions of the latter of an unfavorable nature touching the people of Liberia are the very opposite of the verbal and written intelligence received at this office. I have no doubt that the unjust charges of the Times are the result of ignorance, prejudice, self-interest or malice, or perhaps all united. Who are their informants?

There is ne such organization as the "A merican Foreign Missionary Society" operating in Western Africe, and the names of the "returned missionaries," said to give "discouraging," accounts of their work in Liberia," are not made public. These, in themselves, are suspicious circumstances as to the basis of the published statements.

That there has been progress instand of return. "Self-Government of the Negro Race:"

stances as to the basis of the published statements.

That there has been progress instead of retrogression in the Republic of Liberia, may be learned from the following brief extracts from the official, spontaneous reports of prominent and disinteressed parties:

1. The Hon. Abraham Hanson, late Minister Resident and Cousul General of the United States to Liberia, states as follows: "I have resided in Liberia about three years. I have made several visits along the coast and up the rivers, going from farm to farm and from house to house, and thus, from verbal statements and personal observations, have acquired a knowledge of the industrious habits and domestic comforts of the citizens.

thus, from verbal statements and personal observations, have acquired a knowledge of the industrious habits and domestic comforts of the citizens.

In every direction new plantations have been commenced and old ones materially enlarged and developed. The condition of the people is encouraging. On every hand I have seen proofs of useful industry. The bamboo hut, the lox cabin and sometimes the frame house beyin to give way for the commendious stone or brick editice. Among all classes, from the President down to the humblest walks of lift, may be found those upon whom the badge of Christian discipleship is placed with honorable prominence. Were I member of the African race, with my knowledge of the tremendous weight that still oppresses them, and of the illimitable field which invites them to Liberia, with its innumerable facilities for comfort, independence and usefulness, I would gather my family around me and embark on board the first vessel bound for that distant shore, even if I had to avail myself of the generous ald which the Amercan Colonization Seciety offers.

2. Com. R. W. Shufeldt, in a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of United States steamer Plymouth, March 26, 1870, says: "I am fully convinced that immigration, with a moderate amount of capital, is all that is now required to place Liberia upon a permanent footing, and to insure an increasing prosperity. This young nation, weak by virtue of its birth and inheritance, is essentially an American outpost upon the confines of barbarism, and deserves, on this secount, the fostering care of the American people. After an interval of twenty-six years since I first visited Monrovia I do not find as much progress as I had hoped for; but there are no evidences of retrogression, and this is in itself proof that this people had secured too firm a foothold upon African soil ever to be expelied. The idea of the istincts show encouraging results. During the year there has been an increase of 60 received on probation more than during last year

You are at interty to make such use of this let-ter as you may judge best.

With high regard, believe me, my dearsir, very truly and respectfully yours,

Ws. Coppinger,

Cot. Sec. Am. Col. Society.

Dr. Chas. B. Nesc. Pass Obristian, Miss.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Democrats Counted In, as Predicted-Respect RAIMGH, N. C., Aug 12.—The election for delegates to the constitutional convention toot up 40 Democrats, 2 Independent Democrats, and 58 Re-

THE REMAINS OF EX-GOVERNOR GRAHAM will arrive in the city at 3 o'clock to-morrow by special train, and will lie in state at the capitol until 7, when they will be removed to Hillsboro' for interment. The flag on the capitol is displayed at half-mast, and business in the city will be entirely suspended while his remains are here.

Governor Tilden Still Talking. Governor Tilden Still Talking.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Governor Tilden arrived here at 2 o'clock p. m., and to-night delivered another stirring reform speech to an audience numbering several thousand in frest of the Butterfield house. He was introduced by Senator Kernan, who premised the Governor that in all his efforts to purify the administration of the State he would have the underisating support of the people of Utica and Oneida county. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALFONSISTS' SUCCESS AT SEC DE URGEL. DETAILS OF THE LAST CUBAN OUTRAGE

Dr. Dollinger's "Old Catholic" Conference. ANOTHER MILL-RIVER DAM GONE.

Panie Sweeps Through the Valley-Terrible Storm in New Jersey-Borrible Ontrage and Murder Scotian Vessel - Inquest Epop the Body of Mrs.

CUBA. A Spanish Colonel Taken From a British Steamer and Shot-Foreign Consuls Protest

Forbes.

KEY WEST, FLA., Aug. 12.-A letter from Ha Elder, at Porto Rico, by the Spanish authorities, proved to be a colonel in the Spanish service. He was brought ashors, and soon afterwards shot. All the foreign consuls protested against the act. No news of his arrest and execution was allowed by the censorship in Havana to pass over the wires.

Conscription of 100,000 Additional Treops-Redemption of the Floating Debt by Issue of \$300,000,000 Interior Scrip. Mannin, Aug. 12 .- In accordance with the no tice given on Tuesday a decree was promulgated in the Official Gazette ordering a levy of 100,000 additional men for military service. The levy includes youths who shall have attained the age of cludes youthe who shall have attained the age of nineteen years by the 31st of December next. Another decree is issued directing the Minister of Ficance to redeem the floating debt and issue consolidated interior serip for 60,000,000 pounds in order to guarantee future loans and the advances of the Bank of Spain and the mortgage bank. The man-of-war Victoria is bombarding the town of Lequeitie on the Biscayan coast.

PARTIAL OCCUPATION OF SEC DE URGEL. PARTIAL OCCUPATION OF SEO DE URGEL.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—Gen. Martinez Usmpos, in
a dispatch dated Seo de Urgel, to-day, ansounces
that the troops under his command, after desperate fighting, ontered the Oisana tower. He
lost 100 killed. The Carlists loss was still
heavier, and many of the garrison were taken
prisoners. The explosion of the magazine in the
citadel made a large breach in the walls.

TURKEY. The Revolt in Herregovina Becoming Serious-Reported Victory of the Insurgents-Sympathy and Aid from the Other Sclavonic

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.-The Turquie (newspaper) of this city says the situation in Herzegovina is becoming grave. Bands of in-surgents have descended into the plain and attacked Trebijne, burning and pillaging in all di-rections. A force of about 5,000 men, chiefly Dalmatians and Montenegrins, is endeavoring to de matians and montenegries, is enusavoring to de-stroy communication between Mostar and Her-ecine. Fifteen hundred Daimatians and Herre-govinians are marching on Bocktoche. The Mon-tenegries and Daimatians are also aiding the in-surgents with money and provisions.

The presence of the Servian corps on the Turk-ish frontier also seems to furnish the insurgents encouragement.

RUGAEA, Aug. 12.—Information has been received here frem Sciavonic sources t at an obstinute fight has taken place near Bilechis between
the Hersegovinan insurgents and the Turks, resulting in the rout of the latter.

THE THREE EMPERORS UNITED. VIENNA, Aug. 12.—The Tremdenblatt reports that Count Andrasey has conferred with the Russian and German ambassadors, and they have agreed to support Austria in any recommendations she might make to Turkey looking to the pacification of Herzegovina.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

Attendance and Action of the Conference. Bonn, Aug. 12.—In attendance at the Old Cath olic Conference, which opened its session to-day, there are about thirty English and American clergymen, and several archimandrites and bishops of the Eastern Church. Among the American divines are Rev. Drs. Langdon, Nevin, Potter and Parry. Dr. Dollinger opened the proceedings with an address, which lasted an hour. ceedings with an address, which lasted an hour. He treated of the relation of the dogmatic controversy between the Latin and Groek Churches through the whole course of ecclesiastical history. At the conclusion of his address the conference entered upon the business for which it had met, which was the consideration of Dr. Dollinger's plan of confederation and intercommunion among the separated Churches. This union is to be based on a mutual recognition of primitive truth, which may enable each Church to admit members of other communicns to its privileges in respect to divine worship and Christian sacraments. At the same time an actual fusion or the sacrifice of national or traditional peculiarities of form or Church constitution is not contemplated. An unambiguous expression of the substance of Christian dectrine and practice as taught by the Bible and fathers of the ancient Church is sought as the real bond of union. The discussion of this subject occupied the remainder of to-day's sitting.

Ex-Commissioner Welsh to the President in Defense of His Late Clerk. replaced by publishes an open letter from Wm. Welsh to President Grant, on what he terms the libelous attack of Secretary Delano on Walker, clerk of the Board of Indian Commissioners. He says he believes said libel was concocted and published by Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, with the cordial approval of Delano. Welsh charges that these attacks were made or Welker because he exposed the frauds which it was the duty of the Interior Department to check. The letter then goes into a long defense of Walker from the charge of drunkenness. Welsh then charges Delano with making a wilfully false recharges Dolano with making a wilfully false report to the President in reference to the amount of stock subscribed to the Northern Pacific railroad, and threatens to publish further statements of still more objectionable acts, and concludes: "Every suggestion I ever made to you was promptly responded to, save only the investigation of frauds allowed by your appointees. Even this lamentable trait, I believe, springs from a distorted virtue. Your protection of General Parker when he was convicted of mistesaance, or malfessance, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of those who now control that office, seems wholly unsecountable, except on the hypothesis that love in you is blind. It may seem strange to others that I should have written this open letter, but necessity was laid upon me to write, and I could not, with proper respect to myself, address you in other way, as you have in every instance closed your mind to evidence that must have convinced any other man. Yours, very respectfully, "Will. William."

Nomination for Congress. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The Independent State Convention of Oregon met at Salem yes-terday, and nominated G. M. Whitney for Con-

THE PLATFORM of the Oregon Independent State convention favors the resumption of specie payments; repeal of the act doubling the President's salary; pledges the nomines to river and harbor improvements and looks at cascades, legislative control of fares and freights, and the reimbursement to Oregon of the Modoc war expenses by the General Jovernment.

ment.

The Republican State convention platform de-clares adherence to the Union; sovereignty of the Federal Government; approves the National Ad-ministration; favors the policy of arbitration be-tween governments; resumption of specie pay-ments; revision of the patent laws; legislative control of corporations; Government sanction of internal improvements, and opposes the third Warner.
M1. Whitney is the Independent nominee.

RAILWAY TRAGEDY. A Woman Leaps from a Train into the Juniate

-Verdict of the Inquest-HARRISBURG, Aug. 12.—The partly-decomposed body of a woman was found on Fisher's island, opposite Highspire, six miles east of Harrisburg, yesterday afternoon. To-day a coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the body is rendered a verdict to the effect that the body is that of Mrs. Rebecca Forbes, a passenger from New York to San Francisco, who leaped from the Pscific express last week, near Duncannon, fitteen miles west of Harrisburg, and then jumped into the Juniata river near that point. Portions of the embroidery on the gaments of the corpse cor-respond with the embroidery on several pieces of clothing found near the point where she jumped from the train. The body will be interred by the

Hostile Indiana. New York, Aug. 12.—A Bismarck, Dakota, dispatch says: On Sunday morning Robert Henry was murdered within two miles of Lincoln Henry was murdered within two miles of Lineoin and his stock run off. On Monday night the Indians appeared again in force in the near neighborhood of the fort and ran in the parties who were cutting hay. On Tuesday night, at Standing Rock spency, the Sloux held a pony dance, in the course of which they roce into the guarters of the military commander and trampled the tents and blankets of the camp under their hopses' feet as if to provoke a collision.

FLOOD IN MASSACHUSETTI. Another Mill-River Dam Swept Away-A

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1875.

Scared Than Hurt.

Whilst awaysup, Mass., Aug. 12.—Mill River, awellen by the heavy raths of yesterday affersoon and evening, is higher than since the flood in October, 1866, with the exception of the disaster in May, 1875. At midnight it rose to its highest point. The woodon bridge at-Skinnersville was carried to Leeds, had the abutment of the stone

Panic Throughout Mill-River Valley-More

carried to Leeds, and the abutment of the stone bridge at Williamsburg destroyed. The road is badly damaged at Searchille and will delay travel a day or two. Alt terms at Haydenville. At Leeds the water overflowed one and of the Mill River Button Company's dam, where the overflow is narrower than before, and also cut through near the factories. All is sale, however, with the exception of damage to the stone bridge. The washing away has been enecked with sandbags. General Otis and a large force of men were at work all night. Many families fled to the hills and the depot on high ground. All the houses in the village were descrited, Meadow reservoir, supplying Northampton water utilis, overflowed its smbankment both sides of the dam and the stone-work began crumbling. A gang of twenty men checked it. Florence is not damaged.

EALERGAD BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY.

BAILROAD BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY. BAILEGAD BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY.

Hoston, Aug. 12.—The breaking away of the Western Goshen branch of Mill river, at 11 o'clock last night, forced the Hoston and Albany railroad bridge between Huntington and Russell from its foundation. Up to 10 o'clock this afterneon no passengers from Albany had arrived in this city, and the managers of the road kay the accident cannot be repaired until the awoilan river subsides. The railroad company were colliged to send the passengers by private conveyance to Springfield, whence special trains are to be dispatched to Boston.

A LATER DISPATCH SAYS.

Springfield, Aug. 12.—The first reports from Mill River Valley Grove prove to have been somewhat exaggerated. The dam which was swept away was that of Levi Bradford's saw-mill, at Searwile, one and a half miles above Williamsburg village. The disaster occurred in the night, and the giving way of the large reservoirs at Goshen could scarcely have caused more consternation in the villages below. At Williamsburg there was a fearful panic, and many families fied to the hills for safety, while the farmers drove away horses and eattle from their barns to higher ground, expecting mementarily to be engulied. The streets of the villages were badly washed, and one abutment of a new iron bridge was swept away.

At Skinnersville the fine new bridge arcss Mill river was destroyed. At Leeds the watchman at the button factory started the steam whistle and left the building. The waters quickly swept awan one end of the button factory cam, cutting off his return, and the whistle continued to sound until the whole village was aroused. Overhowing the banks, the waters swept down the highway sand completely surrounded the dwelling of an Irish family, who had just time to flee to a tree for safety. The alarm at Leeds was beard at Florence, raising a great ferment there. The river was already swollen by the recent heavy rains, and the sudden influx of the Searsville mill pond was sufficient to cause a considerable flood, but the waters soon subsided without having done very extensive damage, and happily without causing loss of life.

Two Sisters Outraged and Murdered by the

Captain and Crew of a Vessel Two Years HALIPAX, N. S., Aug. 12 .- A report is in circulation of a horrible crime committed two years ago, which only now comes to light from the confession of a sailor named Greenwood. The schooner Mary E. Jones sailed from Olyde river, Nova Scotis, for Boston, and two sisters, named Sutherland, were passengers. Shortly after sail ing the two women were brutally outraged by the aptain and erew, except the man who now tells he story. They were then killed and their bodies thrown overboard.

thrown overboard.

The crew atterwards landed on the coast and reported that the vessel had met heavy weather and was thrown on her beam ends, and the young women drowned in the cabin; but the vessel subsequently drifted into Barrington bay, when her deck load was still on, and there was no appearance of her having been on her beam ends, and there were no bodies in the cabin. The ends, and there were no bodies in the cabin. The Capitals' name is Swain, and he is now bound to a New Brunswick port, where he will be arrested on his arrival. There is much excitement in the country about the matter. Greenwood's only excuse for not before telling the truth is that the sallors compelled him to take an oath that he would never divnige the orime.

Dunean, Sherman & Co.'s Liabilities. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.-The Tribune says a disovery has been made that a large amount of the covery has been made that a large amount of the indebtedness of Duncan Sherman & Co. held in this city is "accommodation paper," in the form of drafts drawn on them by a confidential clerk in their office, accepted by them and sold to various banks through note brokers. The announcement is also made that the letters of credit for which

the father of Mr. Duncan has become responsible amount only to about the sum of \$50,000. Mr. Duncan claims that the transactions were legiti-mate, while prominent bankers say they are irreg-EXPLANATION BY THE PIRM NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A reporter called on Dun-can, Sherman & Uo., this morning, in regard to the statement in a morning paper concerning their issue of "accommodation paper." One of the firm stated that the bills were placed in the market in a manner which appeared to be perfectly legiti-mate to the firm, according to a practice that pre-vails to-day with houses of good and extensive credit.

valis to-day with houses of good and extensive credit.

The total amount of the acceptances issued was estimated to be about \$1,200,000. Of this \$500,000 were held in Rhode Island, and a considerable part of the remainder in other parts of New Engaland. In regard to the letters of credit for which Mr. Alexander Duncan had become responsible, which were reported in a moraing journal to be \$30,000, the aggregate indebtedness of the firm, in this form, would reach about \$130,000, for which Mr. Alexander Duncan had deposited about \$200,000.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Yesterday's heavy rains have greatly swellen the Passale river and caused freshets in its tributaries, which have done much damage in this city and carried away several bridges above Paterson. Near Singack, above Little Falls, some damage was done by a whirlwind, a barn being leveled to the

ground.

NEWARK, Aug. 12.—A Pervy storm yesterday did great damage in Orange Valley, sweeping away dams, bridges, roads, coops, &c. Liewellyn Park, Orange county, was materially injured. The total loss is estimated at about \$75,000. The total loss is estimated at about \$75,000.

A tornado passed over a section of Union township yesterday evening. The rain-fail was tremendous, and the Kahway river rose eight feet inside or half an hour. Bridges were swept away and much other damage done.

RETIMATED DAMAGES. New York, Aug. 12.—The loss caused by the storm in New Jersey to-day has been very heavy. In Orange county the damage is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and in Passaic county at

Defense of President Orton. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in a letter to the afternoon papers, says: "The Western Union Company can use to advantage, and may absolutely require within the next twelve months 10,000 miles of additional wires. If these add lo,000 miles of additional wires. If these additional facilities can be acquired of companies now using them in competition with us cheaper than we can erect them, clearly it would be for our interest to buy out such companies rather than to erect new wires. But we have made no proposition for the purchase of any competing lines, and no proposition has been made to us that would be for the interest of the Western Union to necept." accept."

All: Orton also refutes the allegation to the effect that he had entered into a conspirate or an arrangement or was a party to an understanding with Jay Gould, looking to the turning out of certain of his personal associates in the Western Union board at the annual election in October, and the substitution of Gould and his iriends.

Bafting Commenced. past two weeks have raised the Delaware suffi-ciently to enable humbermen to get their rafts down the river. This is the first rafting freshet since last spring. Hundreds of rafts have isid at different points along the river since that time, the most of which will new be dosted to tide-water. It will also relieve the lumber interest along the Delaware river, which has been greatly straightened this season.

Forgers Arrested. Forgers Arrested.

New York, Aug. 12.—Four men were arrested last night on the charge of participation in the forgeries of the California and Oregon railroad bonds. The names of three of the prisoners are Hay and Edward Hall and Marshall. The name of the fourth is at present kept secret. Most of the money advanced on the bonds has been recovered.

More Tilton.

More Tilten.

Naw York, Aug. 12.—Notice of trial in the case of Theodore Tilton vs. Thomas Kinselia, of the Brocklyn Eegle, for libel, was entered to-day in the city court. The cause of action is contained in an article in the Eegle declaring Tilton saturated with insanity, and reporting that several of his relations had been insane. The notice calls for trial of the case on the first Monday in September. Black Hills. ONAHA, Aug. 12,-Gen. Ruggles has just received the following from Fort Laramie: "A courier from Black Hills reports Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and other Indians are near Harner's

peak, demanding compensation for damage done their country, and that Pollock wishes to know if Gen. Ureok has any orders for him in case he meets the chiefs. St. Louis, Aug. 12.—The extensive liquor establishment of S. Adler & Co., bt. Joseph, Mo., was scired puterday by revenue officers. It is said other seisures are to follow. W. T. Zambro, of Sedalls, Mo., was arrested resterday for openating a distillery contrary to law.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

NAVAL VESSELS CEDERED TO TRIPOLI COURTESIES TO ADMIRAL WORDEN AT BERLIN CONDITION OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI

When Desertions do Not Affect Pension Claims.

land Harbor-Collector Appointed-The Sloux Indian Commission -The Pincof the Plymouth Bock Must Be Paid .- Financial Commission,

Minister Badeau. The President has signed the commission of Adam Badeau, to be Minister resident at Brussels Collector Appointed.

ternal revenue for the Sixth district of that State Mayel Orders. er Joseph S. Skerrett, navy-yard, Washington, as aid; Lieut, T. Dix Bolles, to the receiving ship Independence, 1st September next; Master S. L. Graham, detached from the late September 1st.

Must Pay the Fine-The Secretary of the Treasury has decided not to remit the fine incurred by the owners of the steamer Plymouth Rock, by carrying a number of passengers from Pall River, Mass., far in ex-cess of the number allowed by law.

Financial. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$551,850, and from customs, \$345,754. The Treasury balances at closing were: Currency, \$3,487,852; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$55,000,000; coin. \$72,745,002; including coin certificates, \$22,735,200; outstanding legal tenders, \$374,755,108. How Desertions Shall Affect Pension Claims The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that the record of desertion shall not operate as a bar. the record of desertion shall not operate as a bar-to a claim for pension where the disability or death shall have been locurred in the service and line of duty after the soldier's return to service, even though such service may have been subse-quent to the date of which his original term of unlistment would have expired had his service

New Light at Cleveland.

The Light-House Board gives notice that on and after Sept. 1, 1875, there will be shown from and after Sept. 1, 1875, there will be shown from the frame beacon recently erveted on the eastern pierhead, entrance to Cleveland harbor, two fixed lights, one white and the other red, the white one being nine feet vertically above the red one. The illuminating apparatus are catadioptric, and of the saith order, lightning 1800 of the horizon. Beyond that are the naked lights will show dimly and warn vessels that they are too far in-shore. The lights should be seen in clear weath-er, from the deck of a vessel 10 feet above the lake, about 10 statute miles.

The following telegram from Rev. S, D. Hin-man, dated Cheyenne River Agency, August 11, was received yesterday at the Interior Departwas received jesterday at the interior hepart-ment:

"The Indians at Cheyenne and Standing Rock consent to go to Red Cloud for grand council. We have directed the agent to furnish them ra-tions for the journey. There will probably be three thousand Indians present at the council, be-sides those belonging to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. It is important that presents should be sent for them and horses or-dered to be purchased. The failure to remove the whites from the Black Hills is still causing us trouble."

The Affair at Tripoli. A cable dispatch was received at the Navy Department yesterday from Rear Admiral Wor-Department yesterday from Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the European fleet, announcing that he had directed the United States steamer Congress, Capt. Earl English, commanding, to proceed at once to Tripoli, which port she is expected to reach by the 18th instant. The object of the vessel being ordered to this port is to redress if necessary the insult recently offered by the Tripolitan salions to the American consultand his wife. The United States steamer Hartford, was at Port Said on the 19th instant where orders were sent to her commanding officer on that date to proceed at once to Tripoli on the same mission. She will arrive at her destination about the same time as the Congress. Capt. J. C. P. De Krait commands the Hartford. The Hartford is a sorew, carries 18 guns, and is 2,000 tons burthen. She was lately the flag-ship of the Asiatic squadron. The Congress is a screw propeller, carrying 16 guns, and is of 3,000 tons burthen.

Our Naval Officers at Berlin.

Our Naval Officers at Berlin.

Advices have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the European fleet, dated flagship Franklin, Gulf of Finland, July 12. He refers to his visit to Hamburg, Berlin and Kiel, Germany, where every courtesy was shown to the Admiral and officers of the fleet accompanying him. They, with Hon. J. C. H. Davis, our Minister to Berlin, called upon the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and afterward upon Prince Von Hismarck, Lieutenant General Von Stosch, Minister of State and Chief of the Imperial Admirally, and others. Subsequently Admiral Worden and his officers were entertained at dinner by the Urown Prince and Princess at Potsdam, the Emperor being absent. During the whole time of their stay in Berlin our officers were the recipients of the most civil attention from the German officers, and were met everywhere with expressions of good feeling toward the service and the country which they represented. After visiting Kiel and exchanging courtesies with the officers of the German fleet there, the Admiral salled for Stockholm, Sweden, and from there would go to Cronstadt, Russia.

Signal Officer's Special River Report. Our Naval Officers at Berlin.

Signal Officer's Special River Report.

Signal Officer's Special River Report.

During the past twenty-four hours the Ohio river has risen six inches at Paducah, where it is one inch above the danger line, (forty feet.) It has fallen twelve inches at Evansville, three feet at Louisville, seven feet at Uncinnati, one foot and a half at Marietta and six inches at Pittaburg. It will fall at stations above Paducah, but remain above the danger line at this station, and possibly rises slowly.

The Mississippi has fallen twenty-two inches at St. Louis and one inch at Cairo. It has risen one inch at Memphis, Helena and New Orleans, and two inches at Vickaburg. The river will continue to fall at Cairo and Vickaburg, and possibly reach the danger line at Memphis during Friday night or Saturday. The river is now lorty-four feet eight inches at Cairo, thirty-three feet ten inches at Memphis (two inches below the danger line), forty feet three inches at Vickaburg (nine inches below the danger line), where it is one foot and eight inches ab Helena, where it is one foot and eight inches above the danger line. The Missouri has fallen slightly, except at Omaha and Leaven-worth. The Red river has risen four inches at Streveport. Rains have prevailed in the river sheds of the upper Ohio and lower Mississippi.

Baces at Saratoga-SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—The first race to-day was for the Kenner stakes for three-year olds, \$100 cm trance, half forfeit, with \$1,500 added; the second horse to receive \$300 out of the stakes, two miles. There were fifty-six entries and six starters. Track was fair. The start was very even. Ozark led for a mile and three quarters, with Milner second. On the last quarter Ozark, who had fallen to third position, made a splendid rush for the front, passing Warwick, who was running second, and grappling with Milner desperately tor the lead. From the furlong pole to the finish was a magnificent contest between Ozark and Milner, the horses passing so dosely together under the string that the judges declared it a dead-heat. Warwick was third, St. Martin fourth,

Willie Burke fifth and Chesapeake sixth. Tim It has been decided to divide the stakes on the dead-heat in the first race between Osark and Milner. The second race was for a purse of \$606, for all ages, 1½ miles. There were six starters: Madge, Aaron, Penningtou, Donahue's Dublin, Scratch and Grinstead. At the first Dublin got off first, holding the lead for half a mile, when Grinstead passed to the front, with Dublin second, and Pennington third. Grinstead won by a length, Pennington second, Dublin third, Scratch fourth, and Maggie last. Time, 240.

THE THIRD AND LAST RACE of the day was a selling race for all ages, for a purse of \$500, one and a quarter miles. Nine started. The race was won by Brigand by three lengths, The Survivor second. Caroline third, and Leander fourth. Time, 2.14%.

HOCHESTER, Aug. 12.—The 2:31 race was called at 2 o'clock p.m. Lady Turpin won the heat and race in 12:34, Idol second, and Neille Walton third.

In the 2:22 race there were nine entries. Six started. Summary—Lucille Goldast, 1, 1, 1; Sentated. Summary—Lucille Goldast, 1, 1, 1; Sentated. S. 2, 2; Bells, 3, 4, 3; Seafcam, 4, 3, 4; Thomas L. Yeung, 5, 5, 5; Grafton, 6—drawn. Time, 2:194, 2:204, 2:2134.

The 2:27 race, purse \$4,500, brought out Mollie Morris, Eva. Belle Brasfield, Carrie, Rarus, Ella Masden, Bertie and Frank Ferguson. In the pools Barus was the favorite, and took the first and third heats afolls second. Eva South. The race was then postponed till to-merrow. Time,

POOLS FOR RACES TO-DAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Pools sold to-night as follows on the free-for-all race: Goldsmith Maid, 2100: field, \$40, including Lulu, American Girl and Nettie. In the 2:30 class Norca is the favorile at \$50, Hall second choice at \$30 and the field \$30. Henton, Bryant and Lady Thompson are drawn. BASE BALL HARTPORD, Aug. 12.—Hartford, 1: Mutual, 1: Game interrupted by rain on last half of ninth inning. Decided a draw.

87. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Athletics, 8; Browns, 1: Goldwide, OB10, Aug. 12.—Bostons, 19; Buck

HORACE BINSEY.

Sketch of the Great Lawyer's Life. While the foundations of American history were being laid, seven years before the Constitution was adopted, Horace Binney was born in the city of Philadelphia. Unfortunately for the writer, who is obliged to prepare a biographical stretch of his life at a moment's notice, proper material is not at hand. For a man so eminent as he, who

occupied the first position at the ablest bar of the country, it is singular that there should be such

a panelty of the printed records of his distin-guished life, and yet a few authorities will enable us to present a brief outline of his life and pub Nearly seventy years ago Horace Binney was a member of the Legislature of his native State. In 1833 he was a Representative in Congress, and served as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and in 1835 he declined a re-cled For a long time he was a director in the first bank of the United States, and as one of its trustees he

was active in closing up its affairs. By the university from which he graduated, Harvard, he was made an LL.D. This was in 1827, a time when the honor was not quite so common and empty as it is now.

He was devoted to the law, and all the great
powers of his intellect were consecrated thereto.

In Westminster Hall be would have been a con-Sergeant, Reverdy Johnson, Danies Webster and men of that calibre. His most celebrated effort was his defense of the city of Philadelphia against the cause initiated by the heirs of Stephen Girard He was assisted by Sergeant and opposed by Webster. At the time of his death the property of Stephen Girard amounted to about \$2,000,000, His legacies to the city of Philadelphia were numerous, but the principal one consisted of \$4,000,000 for the crection and support of a college for orphans. Girard was a free thinker—in short, an

seau, after whom he named some of his merchant ships. Concerning this college, it was a provision of his will that no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister of any sect whatever should hold any connection with the college, or be admitted to its premises even as a visitor, (in the legal sense In his argument for having the will set aside Mr. Webster took the broad ground, if our recollection is not at fault, that the Christian religion is a part of the common law, and that by the terms of the will a deadly blow was struck against it, and he sustained his points in an argu-ment of wonderful power. It was Mr. Binney's task to overturn that argument, and to further prove that a corporation could become the trustee of a bequest for a charitable institution, and the Supreme Court sustained him. Besides what he did receive as a retainer in the case, it is said that Mr. Webster was to have \$100,000 contingent upon

Horace Binney was in Copgress when ANDREW JACKSON WAS PRESIDENT, and during the great and most exciting debate on the question of the United States bank he was its ablest defender in or out of Congress. After one of his speeches in opposition to the policy of Jackson, the latter addressed him a note inviting him to call, and when he did so he was met by the President in the most urbane manner, and

"I have taken the liberty of sending for you. Mr. Binney, to say that I have read your speech, which is the most powerful yet made on your side of the house. I cannot, of course, thank you for the strength of your argument, but I am happy to know you as an adversary who does not conceive it necessary to employ invective against a public officer who believes he has discharged his duty faithfully."

It is not a difficult thing for the appreciative

to form a fair estimate of Mr. Binney's character appearance in public life until the day of his leath he wore a crown of honor to which he constantly added lustre and set with more costly the true dignity of the profession of the law, and became one of its grand ornaments and pillars. In his great culogy of his friend and companion, John Sergeant, he used this language, and now it may be most appropriately applied to him: "His honor and integrity in all that regarded his "His bonor and integrity in all that regarded his profession or management of his cause were not only above impeachment or imputation, but beyond the thought of it. So distinct and universal was this impression that if any man had directed a battery of that sort against him the recoil would have prostrated him to earth. His heart, his mind, his principles, his conscience, his bond to man, his bond to Heaven, which he had given early, and which to the last he nover intentionally violated, would have made it, humanely speaking, impossible for him to swerve from his integrity. It is the heat avample for the right generations to the best example for the rising generations to have before them. He was perfetly fair. There was no evasion, no stratagem, no surprising, no was no evasion, no stratagem, no surprising, no invocation of prejudice, no appeal to unworthy passions—he was far above all these. He was charitable in deing work at the bar without pecuniary compensation, though not without reward. He did that which, in his judgment, was best, but he did not do it ostentatiously. He did not do it by proclamation, informing the court, in the presence of the bystanders, that he did not receive a fee, but that it would make no difference to him. He never let his left hand know what his right hand did. Still less did he ever impose upon the

In referring to Mr. Binney and Mr. Sergeant, Col. John W. Forney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men," says: "For half a century these two inter-Men," says: "For half a century these two inter-esting men were associates at the bar, harmoniz-ing in polities, and generally supporting the same measures and the same candidates. Their joint experience, their blended patriotism, their high sense of honor, their fidelity to convictions and to the interests of their city, State and country, can-not be too frequently reproduced. We tread the path of duty more bravely in the lustre shed from examples so unselfish and pure."

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—The river rose very little last night, and now marks a fraction of an inch above spring flood and within two inches of the danger line. The bottom opposite this point is slowly and steadily filling, and only a few inches of the rim of the bank is visible, and in numerous places it is running over. On this side, from the foot of Jefferson street and up to the mouth of the Wolf river, much damage is feared from the the Wolf river, much damage is feared from the caving in of the bank when a decline sets in, as along this portion of the city the south front of the river has been gradually cutting away the bank for the past three or four years. The latest intelligence from below is that the water is running over at the gap between the two leves districts in Coahoma county, Miss., one hundred and fity miles below here, and has badly damaged a number of plantations. White river is reported as being back-up 150 miles, and the Arkansas about the same, while the backwater in St. Francis extends up some 80 miles.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 colock to-night the river has risen only a third of an inch, and only shows thirty-three feet ten inches flush on the gauge, which is a trifle above the spring rise and two inches below the danger line. Additional news from below, in reference to the crevasse at Burke's place, in the lower part of Coahoma county, Miss., states there is a gap of twelve mike between Coahoms and Bolivar counties, and at the lowest point, which is Burke's, a private levee had been constructed, which broke last Friday night. Since then were has been running through the crevasse. About thirty thousand scree of cotton and corn have already been destroyed in that vicinity. At Chicot City they report the railroad inundated at four and eight-mile posts, and that most of the lands between there and Red Fork, on the Arkansas river, are submerged. The planters are reticent in rogard to their losses.

Caino, Aug. 12.—The Cairo and Vincennes rail-road track is eight inches under water for a mile and a half, between Mt. Carmel and St. Francis-ville. The embankment is also washed in several places, from two to four hundred feet, near Wabsish river. It will take a week to repair the road for regular travel.

Arrest of a Bobber and Bigamist. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Hugh McBride, alias McJenkin, was arrested in this city to-day. Mc McJenkin, was arrested in this city to-day. Mc-Bride, it is alleged, sometime during last March, disappeared suddenly from Venango county, in this State, with \$2,200 belonging to his mother-in-iaw, Marion McKiniey. He went to Scotland. He is also charged with bigamy, having, it is said, three wives now living.

Woodruff, the Defaulter

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The office of the railroad company was surrounded by the police this p. m., and searched for Woodruff, alias Miller, who was found and arrested on a warrant, and confined in the city prison. His ball is fixed at \$25,000. The prisoner declines to converse with reporters. Valley Paper in Mississinni. PASCAGOULA, Aug. II.—Yellow faver broke out here on Sunday last. It is not known how it originated, but it is supposed to have been brought from Havans. There are now thirty cases under treatment. The disease is of the most malignant type. There has been seven deaths, including Dr. Bradfield, leading physician.

INDEPENDENCE, KAN., Aug. 12.—Indian Com-missioners Neal, van Vorhees and Hawks arrived today en route to Cauge agency to investigate the charges against the agent of the Orage In-

OPEN-AIR WORSHIP.

FROM THE CAMP-MEETINGS NINTH DAY AT GAITHERSBURG

SERMON BY REV. R. W. BLACK LET NO MAN DECEIVE HIMSELF."

Ladies' Meeting and Who Led It-Feed ing the Birdlings-Children's Mosting - Letter from the Glenville Camp - A Peep at Ocean Grove-Beligious Meeting at Fredericks-

burg.

ecial Correspondence of National Republican

AITHERSBURG, MONTGONERY COUNTY, MD. . . August 12, 1975. NINTH DAY.

At the conclusion of the sermon of Rev. Samuel tion of the atmosphere in the open grove, a num-ber of penitests presented themselves for prayers. The exercises were continued until bed time with considerable enthusiasm, two persons professing to have received the desired blessing. At the same hour Rev. C. H. Mytinger, of Providence chapel, preached in the open grove to an audience of colored people who had assembled at the stand, selecting as his text Romans, vili:28—"He that spared not his own son, but delivered him up for a all how shall he not also with him freely give us all things." Before the speaker had proceeded far with his remarks there had gathered a promiscuous audience of white and colored, who to gether were worshiping God. The sermon was followed by prayer meeting, and the mourner's bench being presented a number of

COLORNO PRNITENTS were soon kneeling before the people. The meeting continued with great enthusiasm until the bell announced the hour for retiring.

Thursday morning came upon the encampment, not with the glorious brightness of an unclouded sky, but the horizon was hung with a drapery of clouds which floated up over the grove and soon the crystal rain drops were stealing through the foliage: then came the sunlight chasing the shadows from leaf and bough, and drinking the moisture from the burdened atmosphere. Again came the refreshing shower and again the sunlight, and thus it has continued like an April day.

day.

At 8 o'clock the spiritual programme was begun by a general prayer and experience meeting in the tent on Fifth avenue. Rev. Wm. Mullin conducted the exercises, reading the 121st Praim. Volunteer recitations of the promises of God were then called for, and a large number of Scripture mottoes were repeated. Testimony for Jesus then fallowed.

was the last elicited by the proceedings, and, unlike the Bible custom of serving the best wine at the first of the feast, it was in this instance reserved until the last. Her remarks presented an experience deep, full and clear, and excited new aspirations in the hearts of many of her hearers. This meeting continues to claim the attention of the entire company, and grows in popularity daily. It was continued until the arrival of the preaching hour. The grove was sufficiently dried to justify holding service in the open air. Rev. R. W. Black, of Hamline, preached a most excellent sermon on the subject of "SELP-DECEPTION."

"SELF-DECEPTION,"
based upon the First Epistic to the Corinthians, iii:15—"Let no man deceive himself."
The speaker remarked that it is too sad that in matters of the greatest importance men frequently cheat themselves. It is pitiable when a man is cheated by his Sellow, but much sadder whou a man imposes on himself, shuts his eyes as to duty, and thus ocurts delusion. There are many things connected with salvation which can not be explained, but they are not therefore unreasonable. Yet it is common to excuse one's self from performing duty which is not within the scope of reason. We are ever hiding behind some subterfuge. The text teaches man to look at the methods by which he is accustomed to imcore rabterium. The text teaches man to look at the methods by which he is accustomed to impose upon hims. Self-deception is the misapprehension which we allow to come upon our minds between duty and inclination to set. We accept false standpoints of interpretation, seeking rather to know what a neighbor will think of our conduct than what God will think of it. Perhaps we will hide behind our conscience. Frequently conscience is not well instructed, so as to make it a correct moral guide.

science is not well instructed, so as to make it a correct moral guide.

SINCERITY IS NO PROOF OF RIGHT.

It is a great difference whether you trust only to your sincerity of opinions.

Then the false comparisons we make between ourselves and others is a common method of self-deception. A lack of harmony between your experience and that of others is no condemnation of you. God does not hold you to any requisition to be fac similes one of the other. We often make our own pathway rough in this respect. Feeling is no standard, no proper rule or criterion of action. God requires only harmony with the Bible standard. Some men are all excitement; it is natural for them to do everything with vim. This would be ridiculous if aped by men of other temperaments. Then we make wrong estimates of ourselves and take wrong views of ourselves; we overestimate ourselves, thinking we have a little more brains than others, and risk a little free-thinking. We go out on independent literary and intellectual exploring expeditions to our own rain. Men confuse and shackle themselves by improper reading. We gain nothing by putting on

and attempting to wade into this matter. Men make mistakes as to their moral character, think they are not so bad as they are taken to be; they take modern views of total depravity. It is much safer to start with thinking one's self nothing and work from that upward.

We impose upon ourselves by the false views we allow ourselves to take of God's words, seeking to level it to our own experience, instead of bringing our experience up to the type of the Gospel. The world has grown liberal, and many think the doctrines of the Bible need a "new statement." Men take that which is most politic and try to accommodate the Word of God to their lives. Then many make religion a more sentiment. It is more than a sentiment, more than an abstraction. Some get too saintly good to mingle with the every-day world, and build walls around themselves. The Gospel, teaches the contrary—the better one gets the lower the depths to which he is willing to descend to work for Jesus.

We deceive ourselves if we allow any amount of forms or ceremonies to constitute a superstitute for a change of heart.

SUBSTITUTE FOR A CHANGE OF HEART.

We discount the power of the Gospel, and thus deceive ourselves. We admit that it will do extain things for us, but decline to cling to it as a satisfactory power. You all believe that the power of Christ to parion sin is full and complete. Why, then, cannot it "lift you from the dominion of sin?" Common sense teaches this. The Gospel is a complete remedy, meeting all wants, everywhere, in all duties. We will never have more in the Gospel than we take it for; it is just as we rate it. Make your standard high. False views of the character of God and divine justice deceive us. We get zetrootyped in our habits and think they are all right from long usage; in this we deceive ourselves. Then we entertain delusive hopes, not within reason. Men procrastinate, saying the new life to-morrow, the old life to-day, and think religion a good thing to wind up life with. Death-bed repentances are delusive. There were conditions ontering into the case of the dying thief that never were in yours. Such conditions and circumstances will not enter into your case. Such repentances are at best SUBSTITUTE FOR A CHANGE OF HEART.

A SHABBY ARRANGEMENT;
it is simply asking God to take the burnt-out
remnant of your life of wickedness. If religion is
good to dis with, it is just as good to live by No
man can be happy without the peace of God in
his heart—this is the only satisfying portion. Mistakes made here follow us into the fature werld.
Blunders here are fatal. Finally our views must
harmonise with God's word and law; this we cannot change; by it we stand or fall. Hopes to be
valuable must rest upon a reasonable basis. The
search for truth may be painful, but it is profitable.

At the close of the sermon the congregation
was dismissed with the doxology and benediction,
the pattering rain-drops having begun to fall.
After dinser, which was one of those substantial repasts for which Massirs. Bruce and Savoy
have become deservedly popular, the

A SHABBY ARRANGEMENT:

was held in the large tent on Broadway. The exrecises were conducted by Nrs. Dr. Newman, who
fills a favorite place in the bearts of the ladies
tented here. The attendance was better than on
previous days, as these meetings are growing in
esteem, and the exercises are more deeply spiritual
and bleased of God each day. The Christian experience of many, as called forth in the exercises,
is richer and more replete with earnestness.
Many are catching the working spirit which has
converted Mrs.Linville, Mrs.Roach, Mrs.Church,
Mrs. Wilkerson, and others who are heart and
soul identified with them, into powerful agencies
for good in our city. These are the practical, common-sense offspring of religion, whose life-work is
to reclaim the falles, provide for the destitute, and
win souls to Christ.

PREDIRG THE BIEDLINGS. LADIES' MERTING

PERDING THE BIRDLINGS.

Warren Choate, who is sojourning in the tented grove, conducted the exercises of the children's meeting to-day, which was held in the Firth-avenue tent at 2 o'clock. This meeting is now a feature of the stay in the woods, and the little folks gladly leave their pastine and freedom of play and group happily together in the straw to hear the loving remarks which are addressed to them, and to unite in singing the sacred chorusses which they have learned in plous homes and at Sabbath school. The best talent of the encampment, male and female, is brought daily in requisition to entertain these fledglings of the Oburch.

Dr. Newman was the speaker to-day, and he explained, simply and toushingly, to the children what religion is, how we get religion and what religion foces for people, especially for children. He litustrated his instructions with pretty stories and told them about his travels in the Holy Leand, where Jesus lived and took little children up in his arms and blessed them, and thus the buds of promise were entertained for one delightful hour. At the same hour the Young Men's Christian Association representatives held a Bible-reading meeting in the tent of E. F. Simpson, on Second avenue. The tent, which was not large, was growded, and the exercises appreciated by those in attendance.

This group of meetings being over the congre-

gation again assembled in the grove, and Rev. J. J. Largent, of Twelfth street, by request, preached his sermon on

in which he was interrupted on Friday night by the storm. The sermon was based upon Hebrews viil? "Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadflast, and which entereth into that within the veil." The sermon was delivered with much unction, and brought out the hallelujahs on all sider. Her, Richard Norris then took to the benches, and exhorted with great earnestness. The mourners soon found their way from the andlence, and the altar-work was kept up until supper hour.

hour.

A boys' prayer-meeting was held in the Y. M.

C. A. tent, on Fifth avenue, at 3 o'clook, and was
attended by about a dozen young Christians.
The six-o'clock meetings were held as usual in
the meeting tents, and attracted a good audience. DOCTOR NEWMAN AT ALTAR-WORK.

DOCTOR HEWMAN AT ALTAR-WORK.

One who is accumtomed to see this man of God only on Sabbath in the pulpit of the church which lifts its spire heavenward and amid the arches of which the music of the grand organ rolls, would deem him, perchance, too high-minded for such work as that of the old historic mourners' bench. It would undecrive such a one to see him this afternoon exhorting, praying, singing and encouraging everybody to work for the Master. He is deep-souled and in dreadful carnest, as practical in work as he is eloquent in speech, and herein is the secret of his power. There is no mantin whose presence prejudice breaks down so completely. The better one knows his nature and character by association the more highly that one esteems him. It is no exaggeration to say that he holds an enviable place in the opinion and affections of the entire ciergy here. He preached a powerful sermon to neight from Acts xvii-31: "Because He hath appointed a day in which He will judgs the world in righteousness by that man whom He hath ordained; whereof He hath given assurance unto all men in that He hath raised Him from the dead." This closed the services of the ninth day in the grove.

The only appointment announced for Friday is that of Rev. E. D. Owen, of Ryland chapel, who will preach at 17:50 p. m.

Notes from Ocean Grove. The following is an extract from a private let-

er written to a gentleman of this city from Ocean OUR AN GROVE, M. J., August 11, 1875.

Our tent is a good substitute for a house. When I was a boy I used to go to camp-meeting with my parents, but the tents of that day were made of cotton sheets, and the rain always sifted through. But the tent in which I write to-day admits he water, and was as dry through that long and severe storm as a house of boards. We were alarmed for fear it would blow down, and it rattled fearfully, but there was really no danger. There are 30 tents on this ground, and the Associated Press reported us in a panic, with many tents prostrated and much damage done, but it was all utterly false. No tents were blown down and nothing disastrous occurred.

This place is "got up" on a novel idea, which is bound to have a large following. It is a summer watering place, with religious privileges, and there are many families who have cough here with all the children and servants to spend the summer months. The cottages and public houses number about 400, and the tents, as I said, 300, and the population m at be about 7,000. There are meetings every night, and on Sunday they take up the day.

The Sabbath is indeed a day of quiet. The OCEAN GROVE, M. J., August 11, 1875. day.

The Sabbath is indeed a day of quiet. The post office is not opened; there is not a horse or carriage of any kind on the streets, no arrival of stages, no boating, no secular work of any kind. But if the day is pleasant there is a meeting on the beach, which draws together four or five thousand people. It is called the "surf meeting," and the religious work goes on while Neptune is lashing the shore with his white tail. S. G. A.

Glanville A. M. E. Camp. (Correspondence of The National Republican.) Bishop A. W. Wayman, at 3:30 p, m., preached rom the 1st Psalm-theme: "The difference befrom the ist Praim—thems: "The difference between the godly and the ungodly;" and as it were, with a tongue of fire, he appealed to the great throng, drawing a fearful contrast between the above-mentioned classes. He went on by saying the clearest and loftlest outlook upon the complicated affairs of the world territorial to be complicated. this world is gained by prayer. While the godly man keeps near the throne, dwelling in the secret places of the Most High, she shall see the path of places of the Most High, she shall see the path of duty plain, and all things working together for his good. The highest and safest place of ob-servation from which the godly man can see and study the condition of the worldly-minded, and foresee their future doom, is the nearest to the seat of infinite power, and that is the place of prayer. With the rightcous man every time he prays it brings new light into his mind, because it scatters the cloud that keeps the light from prays is brings new light into his mind, because it scatters the cloud that keeps the light from entering. It brings new peace into the heart, because it caims the agitations with which the heart is torn and weary. Every aspiration for a pure and a holy life opens the secret chambers of the soul for that life to come in. He then is able to bear patiently every temptation, faithfully resisting them with courace, and all his steps are as pure and blessed life, living for God and eternity. It is an erroneous idea with some in saying that there are no blessed men. Said he, they are to be found in all branches of business, and will be all through time. God will always have a people. In appealing to the ungodly such was his language, solemn and touching, at the same time free from excitement, he said the thought of a soul perishing, oh, how awful! He confessed that he could not describe the term perish, for it surpasses all thought, all description, all imagination. But I beg you to believe that it is a reality. The soul that sinneth must die, says God. Souls are crying for mercy at the altar.

J. S. T.

Beligious Meeting at Fredericksburg, Va-[Correspontence of The National Republican.]
FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Aug. 11, 1873.
A most remarkable religious meeting has just numbers in attendance, and for the impression made upon persons hitherto greatly prejudiced

against the colored people.
Shiloh Baptist Association (colored) was convened on Wednesday last in the Baptist church here, and closed its session Sunday night. This association embraces all the territo State from Alexandria to Richmond;

association embraces all the territory of the State from Alexandria to Richmond; in fact, all that portion porth of James river. There were present one hundred and fifty delegates, the large majority of whom were regularly ordained ministers. Twenty, five new churches were admitted. The church of the colored people here and throughout the district was reported to be in a most flourishing condition. Among the ministers present were Revs. Troy, Holmes and Weils, of Richmend, Mr. Holmes presiding over the largest congregation, white or black, on the continent; Mr. Herndon, of Charlottesville; Black, of Petersburg: Corprew, of Portsmuth, and Patterson, of New Kent, the latter acknowledged to be the ablest and most eloquent minister who preached. He preached the introductory sermon, and it was grand.

Our city was growded with strangers of both sexes, who came from all directions, your city and Richmond being largely represented. Not a disturbance of any find occurred. Those present were neatly and tastefully dressed, and behaved themselves in a manner to reflect credition the most intelligent and refined. Our best white citizens regularly attended service, and expressed astonishment at what they heard and saw. Many of them are beginning to realize that the negro is human; that he is endowed with intellect; capable of improvement, and that altogether he is not a bad citizen. Many of them openly acknowledged the error they had committed in their past conduct towards the negro, and promised to do better in the future. I welcome any and every evidence which promises to bring the white and block man together in this country. Hope it will list, and that on election day the good people will not forget their fair promises. Our colored minister here, Rev. Geo. L. Dixon, is a plais, strong-brained man, who commands the respect of the community, and exercises powerful influence ever his large and respectable congregation. All classes will long remember the happy gathering which has just dispersed, and award praise to those wh

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its Sale to the Bondholders. Its Sale to the Bondholders.

New York, Aug. 12.—The Northern Pacific railroad, with all the franchises of the company, including the franchise to be a corporation, and all the property of the company, except those lands which have been patented or certified, was sold under a decree of the court at auction to-day on the steps of the custom-house here. The whole was bid in as an entirety, but the purchasing com-

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—The session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is proving a complete success. The following papers were read before section A, devoted to mathematics and physics: "Descriptive Geometry," by S. Edwards Warren;" "The Solar Atvitation of the Solar Atvitat mathematics and physics: "Descriptive Geometry," by S. Edwards Warren;" "The Solar Atmosphere," by S. P. Langiey; "Problems on Watson's Coordinates," by Thomas Hillon; "The Distribution of the Asteroids," by Baniel Kirk-wood; "On Some Inequalities of the Long Period in the Moon's Motion," by John N. Stockwell. In the sub section of chemistry papers were read as follows: "On Jomission of dynamical quantities from chemical formulæ "by H. T. Walling; "Ubemistry of three dimensions," by F. W. Clarke: on certain new tungsten compound, by Albert R. Leeds: on "Improvement of Buncan's method for specific quantities of gasss," by T. C. Mandenhall; on "Carbon determinations in iron and steel," by John W. Langley. Section B, devoted to geologic and Biology seemed to appeal strongly to public taste, and the room was thronged throughout the seesions. Papers were read as follows: Are insects of any material aid to plants in fartilisation, by Thea Mechan; Locusts as food for man, by Chas. V. Riley; Indian mounds and shell heaps near Pensacola, Fla., by Geo, M. Sternberg.

This evening the members of the association were addressed by Dr. John L. Lecontz, of Philadelphia.

[IA department for the Pejee Islanders is to be reserved at the Centennial. They have not been requested to send any of their goods and speci-mens of art, but just to come along in their every-day clothes. They will be art enough in them-